Virginia Gazette

OR,

NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER,

DO THOU Great LIBERTY! inspire our Souls.—And make OUR Lives, in THY Possession happy,—Or our Deaths GLORIOUS in THY JUST Defence!

August, 4th, 1774. (No. 9.)

To the Printer of the Norfolk INTELLIGENCER.

Sir,

I HAVE heard it alledged among the advocates for parliamentary taxation over us, that we ought to submit to it, because, say they, the colonies would have been destroyed in the late war, had they not received protection and defence from Great-Britain. This argument proves a great deal too much. Hanover was indebted to Great-Britain for preservation, and, by the same rule, ought to submit to British taxation; although that electorate was brought into the miseries of war much as we were, merely by having the same sovereign. All our German allies, as far as they were protected by British power, ought, by the like reasoning, to be subject to British taxation. Ireland too, for the protection she received, ought also to be subject to the same arbitrary tribute. In short, this argument would tend to prove that the British parliament, by doing what some will call, an act of CHARITY in defending and protecting us, although it was in fact to promote their own interest, acquire a right to commit an act of robbery, and plunder us of our property at pleasure. But away with these paltry contracted NOTIONS, that would throw the whole burthen of a war of national concern, upon the part immediately protected! as if it was not the very end of society to protect each individual at the expence of all NOTIONS, that were never fabricated in the strong loom of the honest politics of our fathers, but are the flimsy productions of our modern self-interested PETIT-MAITRES, who cast a greedy eye upon the growing riches of these countries, and would gladly command the strings of every American purse, that they might riot in our wealth, and satiate the ceaseless cravings of ministerial avarice.

It is not true that we were in the smallest danger of being destroyed last war: the whole force of the French and Indians on this continent was was by no means a match for the strength of the American governments, who maintained almost as many troops as there were Frenchmen in Canada. The assistance of parliament never was necessary; we never received any till the last war, and then our own men were sufficient to defend us. Every colony from New Hampshire to South Carolina inclusive were settled at the private expence of the adventurers; and there never was a farthing granted for that purpose till the last reign, and then only for Georgia and Nova Scotia, which are still of no great value. The colonies have defended themselves for upwards of 150 years, and never thought of asking parliamentary assistance against the Indians. When we were but a handful, and they were vastly more numerous than they are now, we not only defended ourselves against them, but continually gained ground and have at length driven them over the mountains without any troops sent to our assistance. And as for the French, their numbers in Canada were very trifling compared with the British colonies, and the great difference in climate, commerce, government and religion, while it checked the growth of the one, greatly forwarded the population and settlement of the other, and was continually adding to the British colonies a very rapid encrease of superiority over them. For what purpose then, in the name of wonder, have we troops sent among us now, when we have no European enemy on the continent that can affect us; when the Indians are dwindling very fast away, and many nations of them entirely extirpated; and when the colonies are becoming so very strong and populous? For what purpose is our money so tyrannically taken from us, under the ridiculous pretence of "defending, protecting and securing" us, not from the French or Spaniards, for we have none to fear or fight with; not from the Indians, for even at this time of hostilities with them, the troops are sent upon the more important expedition to Boston; not from the wolves nor the bears nor the wildcats of this country, for the parliament always thought us a match for them, despicable as they affect to look upon us, and till within these dozen years left us to struggle not only with these savage tenants of the woods but with their more brutal masters, the aborigines, the ancient possessors of these countries. And yet you will hear some people forever prating about protection. Protected indeed with a witness have we been, since the commencement of the peace, which has proved little less than a declaration of hostilities against the liberties of the colonies. All our seaports, which in time of war were left open to the enemy, in time of peace are "defended, protected and secured," some of them with men of war, some of them with bodies of troops, and the whole continent guarded with an establishment of no less than SIXTEEN regiments, which has been kept up and quartered upon us almost constantly since the conclusion of war. We are not even allowed to be judges of our own danger, but such is the happy footing upon which the colonies are now placed that the commander in chief of the forces, who takes precedence of all our governors, can order all these SIXTEEN regiments into any colony he pleases, against the will and in open defiance of the whole civil authority in it. The intention of this establishment with such an independant military power is too plain; people will see it, notwithstanding every covering; they cannot hesitate when they hear no less a man than Mr. NUGENT, so far back as the time of the stamp act, warmly insist that the "honour of Britain was concerned to "COMPEL the execution of that act, until the RIGHT was ACKNOWLEDGED; and that a PEPPER CORN in ACKNOWLEDGE-"MENT of the RIGHT was of MORE value than MILLIONS without it." Why so! says the astonished reader. The answer is easy. Because, when the right is acknowledged, the parliament may then LAWFULLY EXERCISE that right, till the number of their exactions shall have swelled this insignificant pepper corn to an enormous Atlas, that will forever crush us under its weight. People WILL suspect the intention of this unnecessary hateful military power thrust in among us, when they turn their eyes to unhappy Boston and behold the application; a town whose true spirit of freedom has occasioned so many fierce Philippics from the flaming zealots for parliamentary omnipotence; a town which Mr. VAN in his speech this session of Parliament calls "a nest of locusts that ought by all "means to be knocked about their ears and destroyed. Delenda "est Carthago."

The New-Yorkers driven to reluctant suspicion have quietly suffered all their fortifications to sink to decay, and prefer the danger of a foreign enemy rather than furnish their British task masters with the means of establishing their oppressions. The Pennsylvanians too have stopt short and left unfinished a large battery they were erecting: for Castle William, built at the expence of the Massachusetts Bay to protect their capital, and now applied for the purpose of its destruction, preaches so strong a lesson as will forever put the colonies on their guard. And yet all those things are said to be done for our defence and security, altho' so far from standing in need of this defence, this protection which they will force upon us, that a single colony, so long ago as the war before last, concerted, undertook and accomplished the greatest military expedition that was in agitation that war. It was no other, such is the gratitude of the mother-country, than the insulted and greatly oppressed people of the Massachusetts Bay, who by the reduction of the French capital fortress of Louisbourg furnished Great-Britain with a premium to purchase a peace. * In the last war too, without any regular troops at all, the colonists defeated the French regulars under Dieskau, † and had they been timely supported, would very possibly have driven the French out of Canada, without that heavy expence now complained of, which America is so unjustly called upon by some to refund. Had the advice of the provincial officers been regarded, it is more than probable we should have been successful under Braddock, but he possessed the same flattering opinion of superiority that so many bring with them cross the Atlantic, altho' after all, the retreat of his army was secured by the bravery and skill of the provincials alone. And yet we are burthened with SIXTEEN regiments when we have no body but Indians to quarrel with, and there are scarcely any three counties in any of the colonies that are not a match for an Indian nation. Even at this time when the regiments might be properly employed in defending the frontiers of Virginia and Pennsylvania, they are employed in the most unexampled act of cruelty that ever disgraced the British annals; and which I fear will never be forgotten or forgiven, while the sun shines or the rivers run.

Poor Candidus! his vexation, while he "blunders round about his meaning," is truly ridiculous.

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* See Rolfe's History of the war. † See History last war.

HOUSE of LORDS.

PROTEST.

Die Mercurij, 11° Maij. 1774.

THE order of the day being read for the third reading of the bill, intituled, "An act for the better regulating the government of the province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New-England;" and for the Lords to be summoned:

The said bill was accordingly read the third time.

Moved, That the bill, with the amendments, do pass.

Which being objected to,

After a long debate,

The question was put thereupon.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

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Dissentient,

BECAUSE this bill, forming a principal part in a system of punishment and regulation, has been carried through the House without a due regard to those indispensible rules of public proceeding, without the observance of which no regulation can be prudently made, and no punishment justly inflicted. Before it can be pretended, that those rights of the colony of Massachusetts-Bay, in the election of counsellors, magistrates, and judges, and in the return of jurors which they derive from their charter, could with propriety be taken away, the definite legal offence, by which a forfeiture of that charter is incurred, ought to have been clearly stated and fully proved; notice of this adverse proceeding ought to have been given to the parties affected; and they ought to have been heard in their own defence. Such a principle of proceeding would have been inviolably observed in the courts below. It is not technical formality, but substantial justice. When therefore the magnitude of such a cause transfers it from the cognizance of the inferior courts, to the high judicature of Parliament, the Lords are so far from being authorized to reject this equitable principle, that we are bound to an extraordinary and religious strictness in the observance of it. The subject ought to be indemnified by a more liberal and beneficial justice in Parliament, for what he must inevitably suffer by being deprived of many of the forms which are wisely established in the courts of ordinary resort for his protection against the dangerous promptitude of arbitrary discretion.

2dly. Because the NECESSITY alledged for this precipitate mode of judicial proceeding cannot exist. If the numerous land and marine forces, which are ordered to assemble in Massachusetts Bay, are not sufficient to keep that single colony in any tolerable state of order, until the cause of its charter can be fairly and equally tried, no regulation in this bill, or in any of those hitherto brought into the House are sufficient for that purpose; and we conceive that the mere celerity of a decision against the charter of that province, will reconcile the minds of the people to that mode of government which is to be established on its ruins.

3dly. Because Lords are not in a situation to determine how far the regulations of which this bill is composed, agree or disagree with those parts of the constitution of the colony that are not altered with the circumstance of the people, and with the whole detail of their municipal institutions. Neither the charter of the colony, nor any account whatsoever of its courts and judicial proceedings, their mode, or the exercise of their present powers, have been produced to the House. The slightest evidence concerning any one of the many inconveniences, stated in the preamble of the bill to have risen from the present constitution of the colony judicatures, has not been produced or even attempted. On the same general allegations of a declaratory preamble, any other right or all the rights of this or any other public body, may be taken away, and any visionary scheme of government substituted in their place.

4thly. Because we think, that the appointment of all the members of the Council which by this bill is vested in the crown, is not a proper provision for preserving the equilibrium of the colony constitution. The power given to the Crown of occasionally increasing or lessening the number of the Council on the report of Governors, and at the pleasure of ministers, must make these governors or ministers masters of every question in that assembly; and by destroying its freedom of deliberation, will wholly annihilate its use. The intention avowed in this bill, of bringing the council to the platform of other Colonies, is not likely to answer its own end; as the Colonies, where the Council is named by the Crown, are not at all better disposed to a submission to the practice of taxing for supply without their consent, than this of Massachusets-Bay. And no pretence of bringing it to the model of the English constitution can be supported, as none of those American councils have the least resemblance to the House of Peers. So that this new scheme of a council stands upon no sort of foundation, which the proposers of it think proper to acknowledge.

5thly. Because the new constitution of judicature provided by this bill is improper, and incongruous with the plan of the administration of justice in Great-Britain. All the judges are to be henceforth nominated (not by the crown but by the Governor,) and all (except the judges of the Superior court) are to be removable at his pleasure, and expressly without the consent of that very council which has been nominated by the crown.

The appointment of the Sheriff is by the will of the Governor only, and without requiring in the person appointed any local or other qualification; that Sheriff, a magistrate of great importance to the whole administration and execution of all justice, civil and criminal, and who in England is not removeable even by the royal authority, during the continuance of the term of his office, is by this bill made changeable by the Governor and council, as often, and for such purposes as they shall think expedient.

The Governor and council, thus intrusted with powers, with which the British Constitution has not trusted his Majesty and his Privy-Council, have the means of returning such a jury in each particular cause, as may best suit with the gratification of their passions, and interests. The lives, liberties, and properties of the subject are put into their hands without controul; and the invaluable right of trial by jury, is turned into a snare for the people, who have hitherto looked upon it as their main security against the licentiousness of power.

6thly. Because we see in this bill the same scheme of strengthening the authority of the officers and ministers of state, at the expence of the rights and liberties of the subject which was indicated by the inauspicious act for shutting up the harbour of Boston.

By that act which is immediately connected with this bill, the example was set of a large important city (containing vast multitudes of people, many of whom must be innocent, and all of whom are unheard) by an arbitrary sentence, deprived of the advantage of that port, upon which all their means of livelihood did immediately depend.

This proscription is not made determinable on the payment of a fine for an offence, or a compensation for an injury; but it is to continue until the Ministers of the Crown shall think fit to advise the King in Council to revoke it.

The legal condition of the subject (standing unattainted by conviction, for treason or felony) ought never to depend upon the arbitrary will of any person whatsoever.

This act, unexampled on the records of Parliament, has been entered on the Journals of this House as voted nemine dissentiente, and has been stated in the debate of this day, to have been sent to the colonies, as passed without a division in either House, and therefore as conveying the uncontroverted universal sense of the nation.

The despair of making effectual opposition to an unjust measure, has been construed into an approbation of it.

An unfair advantage has been taken on the final question for passing that penal bill, of the absence of those Lords who, had debated it for several hours, and strongly dissented from it on the second reading; that period on which it is most usual to debate the principle of a bill.

If this proceeding were to pass without animadversion, Lords might think themselves obliged to reiterate their debates, at every stage of every bill which they oppose, and to make a formal division whenever they debate.

7thly. Because this bill, and other proceedings that accompany it, are intended for the support of that unadvised scheme of taxing the colonies, in a manner new, and unsuitable to their situation and constitutional circumstances.

Parliament has asserted the authority of the Legislature of this kingdom, supreme and unlimited, over all the members of the British empire.

But the legal extent of this authority furnishes no argument in favour of an unwarrantable use of it.

The sense of the nation on the repeal of the stamp-act was, that in equity and sound policy, the taxation of the colonies for the ordinary purposes of supply, ought to be forborne; and that this kingdom ought to satisfy itself with the advantages to be derived from a flourishing and increasing trade and with the free grants of the American Assemblies; as being far more beneficial, far more easily obtained, less oppressive, and more likely to be lasting than any revenue to be acquired by parliamentary taxes, accompanied by a total alienation of the affections of those who were to pay them. This principle of repeal was nothing more than a return to the ancient standing policy of this empire. The unhappy departure from it, has led to that course of shifting and contradictory measures, which have since given rise to such continued distractions; by which unadvised plan, new duties have been imposed in the very year after the former had been repealed, these new duties, afterwards in part repealed, and in part continued, in contradiction to the principles upon which these repealed were given up; all which, with many weak, injudicious, and precipitate steps were taken to

enforce compliance, have kept up that jealouſy, which on the repeal of the ſtamp-act was ſubſiding; revived dangerous queſtions, and gradually eſtranged the affections of the colonies from the mother-country, without any object of advantage to either. If the force propoſed ſhould have its full effect, that effect we greatly apprehend may not continue longer than the ſword is held up. To render the Colonies permanently advantageous, they muſt be ſatisfied with their condition. That ſatisfaction we ſee no chance of reſtoring, whatever meaſures may be purſued, except by recurring in the whole, to the wiſe and ſalutary principles on which the ſtamp-act was repealed.

RICHMOND, ROCKINGHAM,
PORTLAND, ABERGAVENNY,
ABINGDON, LEINSTER,
KING, CRAVEN,
EFFINGHAM, FITZWILLIAM,
PONSONBY,

Meſſrs. Printers,

If you pleaſe you may give the following Proteſtation, &c. of us a few Friends of truth, peace and order, a place in your Paper: For it is believed that we, and many others thro' the province, have too long already, held our peace.

AT a meetng of the inhabitants of the town of Worceſter, held there on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1774, purſuant to an application made to the ſelectmen by forty three voters and freeholders of the ſame town, dated the 20th day of May laſt; therein among other things declaring their juſt apprehenſion of the fatal conſequences that may follow the many riotous and ſeditious actions that have of late times been done and perpetrated, in divers places within this province, &c,---The votes and proceedings of which meeting are by us deemed irregular and arbitrary,

Wherefore we, ſome of us who were petitioners for the ſaid meeting, and others, inhabitants of the town, hereunto ſubſcribing, thinking it our indiſpenſible duty in theſe late days of licentiouſneſs, and diſtraction; in theſe times of diſorder and confuſion, in too many of the towns within this province; to bear teſtimony in the moſt open and unreſerved manner, againſt all riotous, diſorderly, and ſeditious practices; muſt therefore now declare, that it is with the deepeſt concern for public peace and order, that we behold ſo many who we uſed to eſteem ſober peaceable men, ſo far deceived, deluded, and led aſtray, by the artful, crafty and inſidious practices of ſome evil-minded, and ill-diſpoſed perſons: who under the diſguiſe of patriotiſm, and falſly ſtiling themſelves the friends of liberty; ſome of them neglecting their own proper buſineſs and occupation in which they ought to be employed for the ſupport of their families; ſpending their time in diſcourſing of matters they do not underſtand; raiſing and propagating falſhoods and calumnies of thoſe men they look up to with envy, and on whoſe fall and ruin they wiſh to riſe: Intending to reduce all things to a ſtate of tumult, diſorder, and confuſion.

And in purſuance of theſe evil purpoſes, and practices, they have impoſed on the underſtanding of ſome, corrupted the principles of others, and diſtracted the minds of many, who under the influence of this deluſion have been tempted to act a part, that may prove, and that has already proved, extremely prejudicial to the province; and as it may be, fatal to themſelves: Bringing into real danger, and in many inſtances, deſtroying that liberty and property we all hold ſo ſacred: And which they vainly, and impiouſly boaſt of defending, at the expence of their blood and treaſure.

And as it appears to us, that many of this town ſeem to be led aſide by ſtrange opinions, and are prevented coming to ſuch prudent votes, and reſolutions as might be for the general good, and the advantage of this town in particular; agreeable to the requeſt of the petitioners for this meeting.

And as the town has refuſed to diſmiſs the perſons ſtiling themſelves the committee of correſpondence for the town; and has alſo refuſed ſo much as to call on them, to render an account of their paſt dark pernicious proceedings: We therefore, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, do each of us declare, and proteſt, that it is our firm opinion, that the committees of correſpondence in the ſeveral towns of this province, being creatures of modern invention, and conſtituted as they be, are a public grievance; having no legal foundation; contrived by a junto, to ſerve particular deſigns and purpoſes of their own; and that they, as they have been, and now are managed in this town, are a nuiſance.

And we fear it is in a great meaſure owing to the baneful influence of ſuch committees, that the teas of immenſe value, lately belonging to the Eaſt-India company, were not long ſince, ſcandalouſly deſtroyed, that many other enormous acts of violence and oppreſſion have been perpetrated; whereby the lives of many honeſt perſons have been endangered, and their property deſtroyed.

It is by theſe committees alſo, that papers have been lately publiſhed, and are now circulating through the province, inviting, and wickedly tempting all perſons to ſign them; fully implying, if not expreſsly denouncing the deſtruction of all that refuſe to ſubcribe thoſe unlawful combinations, tending directly to ſedition, civil war, and rebellion.

Theſe, and ſuch enormities we deteſt and abhor; and the authors of whom we eſteem enemies to our King and country; violators of all law, and civil liberty; the malevolent diſturbers of the peace of ſociety; ſubverters of the eſtabliſhed conſtitution, and enemies of mankind.

The aforegoing is a true copy taken from the town records of Worceſter.

Signed by 52 Members.

Atteſt, Clark Chandler Town-Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

At a Provincial Meeting of Deputies choſen by the ſeveral Counties in Pennſylvania; held at Philadelphia, July 15, 1774, and continued by adjournment from day to day.

PRESENT, 75 Deputies.

THOMAS WILLING was choſen Chairman.

CHARLES THOMSON, Clerk.

Agreed that, in caſe of any difference in ſentiment, the queſtion be determined by the Deputies voting by counties.

The letters from Boſton of the 13th of May were then read, and a ſhort account given of the ſteps taken in conſequence thereof, and the meaſures now purſuing in this and the neighbouring provinces; after which the following reſolves were paſſed.—

Unan. I. THAT we acknowledge ourſelves and the inhabitants of this province, liege ſubjects of his Majeſty King George the third, to whom they and we owe and will bear true and faithful allegiance.

Unan. II. That as the idea of an unconſtitutional independance on the parent ſtate is utterly abhorrent to our principles, we view the unhappy differences between Great-Britain and the Colonies with the deepeſt diſtreſs and anxiety of mind, as fruitleſs to her, grievous to us, and deſtructive of the beſt intereſts of both.

Unan. III. That it is therefore our ardent deſire, that our ancient harmony with the mother-country ſhould be reſtored, and a perpetual love and union ſubſiſt between us, on the principles of the conſtitution, and an interchange of good offices, without the leaſt infraction of our mutual rights.

Unan. IV. That the inhabitants of theſe colonies are entitled to the ſame rights and liberties within theſe colonies, that the ſubjects born in England are entitled to within that realm.

Unan. V. That the power aſſumed by the Parliament of Great-Britain to bind the people of theſe colonies, by ſtatutes, "IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER," is unconſtitutional; and therefore the ſource of theſe unhappy differences.

Unan. VI. That the act of Parliament for ſhutting up the port of Boſton is unconſtitutional; oppreſſive to the inhabitants of that town; dangerous to the liberties of the Britiſh colonies; and therefore, that we conſider our brethren at Boſton as ſuffering in the common cauſe of theſe colonies.

Unan. VII. That the bill for altering the adminiſtration of juſtice in certain criminal caſes within the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, if paſſed into an act of Parliament, will be as unconſtitutional, oppreſſive and dangerous as the act above mentioned.

Unan. VIII. That the bill for changing the conſtitution of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, eſtabliſhed by charter, and enjoyed ſince the grant of that charter, if paſſed into an act of Parliament, will be unconſtitutional and dangerous in its conſequences to the American colonies.

Unan. IX. That there is an abſolute neceſſity, that a congreſs of Deputies from the ſeveral colonies be immediately aſſembled, to conſult together, and form a general plan of conduct to be obſerved by all the colonies, for the purpoſes of procuring relief for our ſuffering brethren, obtaining redreſs of our grievances, preventing future diſſentions, firmly eſtabliſhing our rights, and reſtoring harmony between Great-Britain and her colonies on a conſtitutional foundation.

Unan. X. That, although a ſuſpenſion of the commerce of this large trading province, with Great-Britain, would greatly diſtreſs multitudes of our induſtrious inhabitants, yet that ſacrifice and a much greater we are ready to offer for the preſervation of our liberties; but, in tenderneſs to the people of Great-Britain, as well as of this country, and in hopes that our juſt remonſtrances will at length reach the ears of our gracious Sovereign, and be no longer treated with contempt by any of our fellow ſubjects in England, it is our earneſt deſire that the congreſs ſhould firſt try the gentler mode of ſtating our grievances, and making a firm and decent claim of redreſs.

XI. Reſolved by a great majority, That yet notwithſtanding, as an unanimity of councils and meaſures is indiſpenſably neceſſary for the common welfare, if the congreſs ſhall judge agreements of non-importation and non-exportation expedient, the people of this province will join with the other principal and neighbouring colonies, in ſuch an aſſociation of non-importation from, and non-exportation to Great-Britain, as ſhall be agreed on at the congreſs.

XII. Reſolved, by a majority, That if any proceedings of the Parliament, of which notice ſhall be received on this continent, before or at the general Congreſs, ſhall render it neceſſary in the opinion of that Congreſs, for the colonies to take farther ſteps than are mentioned in the ſeventh reſolve; in ſuch caſe, the inhabitants of this province ſhall adopt ſuch farther ſteps, and do all in their power to carry them into execution.

Unan. XIII. That the venders of merchandize of every kind within this province, ought not to take advantage of the reſolves relating to non-importation in this province or elſewhere; but that they ought to ſell their merchandize, which they now have or may hereafter import, at the ſame rates they have been accuſtomed to do within three months laſt paſt.

Unan. XIV. That the people of this province will break off all trade, commerce and dealing, and will have no trade, commerce or dealing of any kind with any colony on this continent, or with any city or town in ſuch colony, or with any individual in any ſuch colony, city or town, which ſhall refuſe, decline or neglect to adopt and carry into execution, ſuch general plan as ſhall be agreed to in Congreſs.

Unan. XV. That it is the duty of every member of this Committee to promote as much as he can, the ſubſcription ſet on foot in the ſeveral counties of this province, for the relief of the diſtreſſed inhabitants of Boſton.

Unan. XVI. That this Committee give inſtructions on the preſent ſituation of public affairs to their repreſentatives, who are to meet next week in aſſembly, and requeſt them to appoint a proper number of perſons to attend a Congreſs of Deputies from the ſeveral colonies, at ſuch time and place as may be agreed on, to effect one general plan of conduct, for attaining the great and important ends mentioned in the ninth reſolve.

That John Dickinſon, Doctor William Smith, Joſeph Read, John Kidd, Eliſha Price, William Atlee, James Smith, James Wilſon, Daniel Broadhead, John Okely, and William Scull, be appointed to prepare and bring in a draught of inſtructions.

The Committee above named having brought in a draught of Inſtructions, the ſame were debated and amended, and being agreed to, were ordered to be ſigned by the Chairman.——

On the 21ſt the Committee in a body waited on the Aſſembly, then ſitting, and preſented the ſame.

GENTLEMEN,

THE diſſentions between Great-Britain and her Colonies on this continent, commencing about ten years ago, ſince continually encreaſing, and at length grown to ſuch an exceſs as to involve the latter in deep diſtreſs and danger, have excited the good people of this province to take into their ſerious conſideration the preſent ſituation of public affairs.

The inhabitants of the ſeveral counties qualified to vote at elections, being aſſembled on due notice, have appointed us their Deputies; and in conſequence thereof, we being in Provincial Committee met, eſteem it our indiſpenſible duty, in purſuance of the truſt repoſed in us, to give you ſuch inſtructions, as, at this important period, appear to us to be proper.

We, ſpeaking in their names and our own, acknowledge ourſelves liege ſubjects of his Majeſty King George the third, to whom "we will be faithful and bear true allegiance."

Our judgments and affections attach us, with inviolable loyalty, to his Majeſty's perſon, family and government.

We acknowledge the prerogatives of the ſovereign, among which are included the great powers of making peace and war, treaties, leagues and alliances binding us—of appointing all officers, except in caſes where other proviſion is made, by grants from the crown, or laws approved by the crown—of confirming or anulling every act of our Aſſembly within the allowed time—and of hearing and determining finally, in council, appeals from our courts of juſtice. "The prerogatives are limited," * as a learned judge obſerves, "by bounds ſo certain and notorious, that it is impoſſible to exceed them, without the conſent of the people on the one hand, or without, on the other, a violation of that original Contract, which in all ſtates impliedly, and in ours moſt expreſly, ſubſiſts between the Prince and Subject. For theſe prerogatives are veſted in the Crown for the ſupport of ſociety, and do not intrench any farther on our natural liberties, than is expedient for the maintenance of our CIVIL."

But it is our misfortune, that we are compelled loudly to call your attention to the conſideration of another power, totally different in kind—limited, as it is alledged, by no "bounds" and † "wearing a moſt dreadful aſpect" with regard to America. We mean the power claimed by parliament, of right to bind the people of theſe colonies by ſtatutes, "IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER"—a power as we are not, and, from local circumſtances, cannot be repreſented there, utterly ſubverſive of our natural and civil liberties—paſt events and reaſon convincing us, that there never exiſted, and never can exiſt, a ſtate thus ſubordinate to another, and yet retaining the ſlighteſt portion of freedom or happineſs.

The import of the words above quoted needs no deſcant; for the wit of man, as we apprehend, cannot form a more clear, conciſe, and comprehenſive definition and ſentence of ſlavery, than theſe expreſſions contain.

This power claimed by Great Britain, and the late attempts to exerciſe it over theſe Colonies, preſent to our view two events, one of which muſt inevitably take place, if ſhe ſhall continue to inſiſt on her pretenſions. Either the coloniſts will ſink from the rank of free men into the claſs of ſlaves, overwhelmed with all the miſeries and vices, proved by the hiſtory of mankind to be inſeperably annexed to that deplorable condition: Or, if they have ſenſe and virtue enough to exert themſelve in ſtriving to avoid this perdition, they muſt be involved in an oppoſition dreadful even in contemplation.

Honor juſtice, and humanity call upon us to hold, and to tranſmit to our poſterity, that liberty which we received from our anceſtors. It is not our duty to leave wealth to our children: But it is our duty, to leave liberty to them. No infamy, iniquity, or cruelty, can exceed our own, if we, born and educated in a country of freedom, entitled to its bleſſings, and knowing their value, puſillanimouſly deſerting the poſt aſſigned us by divine Providence, ſurrender ſucceeding generations to a condition of wretchedneſs, from which no human efforts, in all probability, will be ſufficient to extricate them; the experience of all ſtates mournfully demonſtrating to us, that when arbitrary power has been eſtabliſhed over them, even the wiſeſt and braveſt nations, that ever flouriſhed, have, in a few years, degenerated into abject and wretched vaſſals.

So alarming are the meaſures already taken for laying the foundations of a deſpotic authority of Great Britain over us, and with ſuch artful and inceſſant vigilance is the plan proſecuted, that unleſs the preſent generation can interrupt the work, while it is going forward, can it be imagined, that our children, debilitated by our imprudence and ſupineneſs, will be able to overthrow it, when compleated? Populous and powerful as theſe colonies may grow, they will ſtill find arbitrary domination not only ſtrengthning with their ſtrength, but exceeding, in the ſwiftneſs of its progreſſion, as it has ever done, all the advantages, that can accrue to the governed. Theſe advance with a regularity, which the divine author of our exiſtence has impreſſed on the laudable purſuits of his creatures: But deſpotiſm unchecked and unbounded by any Laws—never ſatisfied with what has been done, while any thing remains to be done, for the accompliſhment of its purpoſes—confiding and capable of confiding, only in the annihilation of all oppoſition—holds its courſe with ſuch unabating and deſtructive rapidity, that the world has become its prey, and at this day, Great-Britain and her dominions excepted, there is ſcarce a ſpot on the globe inhabited by civilized nations, where the veſtiges of freedom are to be obſerved.

To us therefore it appears, at this alarming period, our duty to God, to our country, to ourſelves, and to our poſterity, to exert our utmoſt ability, in promoting and eſtabliſhing harmony between Great-Britain and theſe Colonies, ON A CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATION.

For attaining this great and deſirable end, we requeſt you to appoint a proper number of perſons to attend a Congreſs of Deputies from the ſeveral Colonies, appointed, or to be appointed, by the Repreſentatives of the people of the Colonies reſpectively in aſſembly, or convention, or by Delegates choſen by the counties generally in the reſpective colonies and met in Provincial Committee, at ſuch time and place as ſhall be generally agreed on: and that the Deputies from this province may be induced and encouraged to concur in ſuch meaſures, as may be deviſed for the common welfare, we think it proper, particularly to inform you, how far we apprehend, they will be ſupported in their conduct by their Conſtituents.

The aſſumed parliamentary power of internal legiſlation, and the power of regulating trade, as of late exercited, and deſigned to be exerciſed, we are thoroughly convinced, will prove unfailing and plentiful ſources of diſſentions to our mother country and theſe Colonies, unleſs ſome expedients can be adopted to render her ſecure of receiving from us every emolument, that can in juſtice and reaſon be expected, and us ſecure in our lives, liberties, properties, and an equitable ſhare of commerce.

Mournfully revolving in our minds the calamities, that, ariſing from theſe diſſentions, will moſt probably fall on us or our children, we will now lay before you the particular points we requeſt of you to procure, if poſſible, to be finally decided: And the meaſures that appear to us moſt likely to produce ſuch a deſirable period of our diſtreſſes and dangers. We therefore deſire of you—

Firſt—that the deputies, you appoint, may be inſtructed by you ſtrenuouſly to exert themſelves, at the enſuing congreſs, to obtain a renunciation, on the part of Great-Britain, of all powers under the ſtatute of the 35 Henry the 8th, chapter the 2d—Of all powers of internal legiſlation—of impoſing taxes or duties internal or external—and of regulating trade, except with reſpect to any new articles of commerce, which the colonies may hereafter raiſe, as Silk, Wine, &c. reſerving a right to carry theſe from one colony to another—a repeal of all ſtatutes for quartering troops in the colonies, or ſubjecting them to any expence on account of ſuch troops—of all ſtatutes impoſing duties to be paid in the colonies, that were paſſed at the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty, or before this time; which every period ſhall be judged moſt adviſeable—of the ſtatutes giving the courts of Admiralty in the Colonies greater power than courts of Admiralty have in England—of the ſtatutes of the 5th of George the 2d, chapter the 22d, and of the 23d of George the 2d, chapter the 29th—of the ſtatute for ſhutting up the port of Boſton—and of every other ſtatute particularly affecting the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament.

In caſe of obtaining theſe terms, it is our opinion, that it will be reaſonable for the colonies to engage their obedience to the acts of Parliament, commonly called the acts of navigation, and to every other act of Parliament declared to have force, at this time, in theſe colonies, other than thoſe above-mentioned, and to confirm ſuch ſtatutes by acts of the ſeveral Aſſemblies. It is alſo our opinion, that taking example from the mother Country, in aboliſhing the "Courts of Wards, and Liveries, Tenures in capite, and by Knights ſervice and purveyance," it will be reaſonable for the Colonies, in caſe of obtaining the terms before mentioned, to ſettle a certain annual revenue on his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors ſubject to the controul of Parliament, and to ſatisfy all damages done to the Eaſt-India Company.

This our idea of ſettling a revenue, ariſes from a ſenſe of duty to our Sovereign, and of eſteem for our Mother Country. We know and have felt the benefits of a ſubordinate connection with her. We neither are ſo ſtupid as to be ignorant of them, nor ſo unjuſt as to deny them. We have alſo experienced the pleaſures of gratitude and love, as well as advantages for that connexion. The impreſſions are not yet eraſed. We conſider her circumſtances with tender concern. We have not been wanting, when conſtitutionally called upon, to aſſiſt her to the utmoſt of our abilities; inſomuch that ſhe has judged it reaſonable to make us recompences for our overſtrained exertions: And we now think we ought to contribute more than we do, to the alleviation of her burthens.

Whatever may be ſaid of theſe propoſals on either ſide of the Atlantic, this is not a time, either for timidity or raſhneſs. We perfectly know, that the great cauſe now agitated, is to be conducted to a happy concluſion, only by that well tempered compoſition of Councils, which firmneſs, prudence, loyalty to our Sovereign, reſpect to our Parent ſtate, and affection to our native country, united muſt form.

By ſuch a compact, Great-Britain will ſecure every benefit that the Parliamentary wiſdom of ages has thought proper to attach to her. From her alone we ſhall continue to receive manufactures. To her alone we ſhall continue to carry the vaſt multitude of enumerated articles of commerce, the exportation of which her policy has thought fit to confine to herſelf. With ſuch parts of the world only, as ſhe has appointed us to deal, we ſhall continue to deal; and ſuch commodities only, as ſhe has permitted us to bring from them, we ſhall continue to bring. The executive and controuling powers of the Crown will retain their preſent full force and operation. We ſhall contentedly labour for her as affectionate friends, in time of tranquility; and cheerfully ſpend for her, as dutiful children, our treaſure and our blood, in time of war. She will receive a certain income from us, without the trouble or expence of collecting it—without being conſtantly diſturbed by complaints of grievances, which ſhe cannot juſtify and will not redreſs. In caſe of war, or

* 1 Blackſtone 237. † Ibid. 270.

any emergency of diſtreſs to her, we ſhall alſo be ready and willing to contribute all aids within our power: And we ſolemnly declare, that on ſuch occaſions, if we or our poſterity ſhall refuſe, neglect or decline thus to contribute, it will be a mean and manifeſt violation of a plain duty, and a weak and wicked deſertion of the true intereſts of this province, which ever have been and muſt be bound up in the proſperity of our Mother Country. Our union, founded on mutual compacts and mutual benefits, will be indiſſoluble, at leaſt more firm, than an union perpetually diſturbed by diſputed rights, retorted injuries.

Secondly. If all the terms above-mentioned cannot be obtained, it is our opinion, that the meaſures adopted by the congreſs for our relief ſhould never be relinquiſhed or intermitted, until thoſe relatin to the troops,—internal legiſlation,—impoſition of taxes or duties hereafter,—the 35th of Henry the 8th. chapter the 2d.—the extention of Admiralty Courts—the port of Boſton and the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay are obtained. Every modification or qualification of theſe points, in our judgement, ſhould be inadmiſſible. To obtain them, we think it may be prudent to ſettle ſome revenue as above mentioned, and to ſatisfy the East-India Company.

3dly. If neither of theſe plans ſhould be agreed to, in Congreſs, but ſome other of a ſimilar nature ſhall be framed, though on the terms of a revenue, and ſatisfaction to the East-India Company, and though it ſhall be agreed by the Congreſs to admit no modification or qualification in the terms they ſhall inſiſt on, we deſire your Deputies may be inſtructed to concur with the other Deputies in it; and we will accede and carry it into execution as far as we can.

4thly. As to the regulation of trade—we are of opinion, that by making ſome few amendments, the commerce of the colonies might be ſettled on a firm eſtabliſhment, advantageous to Great-Britain and them, requiring and ſubject to no future alterations, without mutual conſent. We deſire to have this point conſidered by the Congreſs; and ſuch meaſures taken, as they may judge proper.

In order to obtain redreſs of our common grievances, we obſerve a general inclination among the Colonies of entering into agreements of non-importation and non-exportation. We are fully convinced that ſuch agreements would with-hold very large ſupplies from Great-Britain, and no words can deſcribe our contempt and abhorrence of thoſe Coloniſts, if any ſuch there are, who, from a ſordid and ill-judged attachment to their own immediate profit, would purſue that, to the injury of their country, in this great ſtruggle for all the bleſſings of liberty. It would appear to us a moſt waſteful frugality, that would loſe every important poſſeſſion by too ſtrict an attention to ſmall things, and loſe alſo even theſe at the laſt. For our part, we will chearfully make any ſacrifice, when neceſſary, to preſerve the freedom of our country. But other conſiderations have weight with us. We wiſh every mark of reſpect to be paid to his Majeſty's adminiſtration. We have been taught from our youth to entertain tender and brotherly affections for our fellow ſubjects at home. The interruption of our commerce muſt diſtreſs great numbers of them. This we earneſtly deſire to avoid. We therefore requeſt, that the Deputies you ſhall appoint may be inſtructed to exert themſelves, at the congreſs, to induce the members of it, to conſent to make a full and preciſe ſtate of grievances and a decent yet firm claim of redreſs, and wait the event, before any other ſtep is taken. It is our opinion, that perſons ſhould be appointed and ſent home to preſent this ſtate and claim at the Court of Great-Britain.

If the Congreſs ſhall chuſe to form agreements of non-importation and non-exportation immediately, we deſire the Deputies from this province will endeavour to have them ſo formed as to be binding upon all, and that they may be PERMANENT, ſhould the public intereſt require it. They cannot be efficacious, unleſs they can be PERMANENT; and it appears to us that there will be a danger of their being infringed, if they are not formed with great caution and deliberation. We have determined in the preſent ſituation of public affairs to conſent to a ſtoppage of our commerce with Great-Britain only: but in caſe any proceedings of the Parliament, of which notice ſhall be received on this continent, before or at the Congreſs, ſhall render it neceſſary, in the opinion of the Congreſs to take further ſteps, the inhabitants of this province will adopt ſuch ſteps and do all in their power to carry them into execution.

This extenſive power we commit to the Congreſs, for the ſake of preſerving that unanimity of counſel and conduct, that alone can work out the ſalvation of theſe colonies, with a ſtrong hope and truſt that they will not draw this province into any meaſures judged by us, who muſt be better acquainted with its ſtate than ſtrangers, highly inexpedient. Of this kind, we know any other ſtoppage of trade, but of that with Great-Britain will be. Even this ſtep we ſhould be extremely afflicted to ſee taken by the Congreſs, before the mode above pointed out is tried. But ſhould it be taken, we apprehend, that a a plan of reſtrictions may be ſo framed, agreeable to the reſpective circumſtances of the ſeveral colonies, as to render Great-Britain ſenſible of the imprudence of her Counſels, and yet leave them a neceſſary commerce. And here it may not be improper to take notice, that if redreſs of our grievances cannot be wholly obtained, the extent or continuance of our reſtrictions may, in ſome ſort, be proportioned to the rights we are contending for, and the degree of relief afforded us; This mode will render our oppoſition as perpetual as our oppreſſion, and will be a continual claim and aſſertion of our rights. We cannot expreſs the anxiety, with which we wiſh the conſiderations of theſe points to be recommended to you. We are perſuaded, that if theſe colonies fail of unanimity or prudence in forming their reſolutions, or of fidelity in obſerving them, the oppoſition by non-importation and non-exportation agreements will be ineffectual; and then we ſhall have only the alternative of a more dangerous contention of the tame ſubmiſſion.

Upon the whole, we ſhall repoſe the higheſt confidence in the wiſdom and integrity of the enſuing Congreſs: And though we have, for the ſatisfaction of the good people of this province, who have choſen us for this expreſs purpoſe offered to you ſuch inſtructions, as have appeared expedient to us, yet it is not our meaning, that by theſe, or by any you may think proper to give them, the Deputies appointed by you ſhould be reſtrained from agreeing to any meaſures, that ſhall be approved by the Congreſs We ſhould be glad the Deputies choſen by you could, by their influence, procure our opinions hereby communicated to you to be as nearly adhered to, as may be poſſible: But to avoid difficulties, we deſire that they may be inſtructed by you, to agree to any meaſures that ſhall be approved by the Congreſs; the inhabitants of this province having reſolved to adopt and carry them into execution.

Laſtly—We deſire the deputies from this province, may endeavour to procure an adjournment of the Congreſs, to ſuch a day as they will judge proper, and the appointment of a ſtanding committee.

Agreed that John Dickinſon, Joſeph Read, and Charles Thompſon, be a Committee to write to the neighbouring Colonies, and communicate to them the reſolves and inſtructions.

Agreed, that the Committee for the city and county of Philadelphia, or any fifteen of them, be a Committee of Correſpondence for the general Committee of this province.

LONDON, May 24.

Extract of a private letter from the Hague May 14.

"The province of Holland, as the chief of the united Provinces, have for theſe laſt two years always given abſolute inſtructions to their Repreſentatives at the General Aſſemblies of the States to oppoſe every motion that ſhall be made for augmenting the land and ſea forces of the united provinces; but ſcarce was the event of the French King's illneſs known, than the queſtion was put again and unanimouſly reſolved upon. Each province is to contribute towards this augmentation the ſum of 800,000 Dutch florins; and as the province of Holland alone always pays at the rate of 40 per cent. towards the whole of the other ſix Provinces, the whole ſum will amount to 6,720,000 florins."

"We are likewiſe informed that the Empreſs of Ruſſia has ſolicited the States General for leave to take five hundred of their engineers into her pay to ſerve againſt the Ottoman Porte, and that it has been refuſed; all which proves that the States General find it prudent to put themſelves in the moſt formidable ſituation towards the new government in France."

The Emperor of Germany continues raiſing troops in every part of his dominions, with the greateſt expedition, and is filling all his magazines with ſtores. Various conjectures are formed, but none with certainty.

Our readers will doubtleſs be pleaſed with a relation of the ceremonies performed at the death of the late French king: As ſoon as his Chriſtian Majeſty was given over, the four heralds of arms were ordered to wait in the anti-chamber next to his Majeſty's bed-room; juſt as he was expiring they were introduced and placed one at each corner of the bed; and after the phyſicians attending had declared he was dead, the two heralds on the right ſide of the bed immediately proclaimed aloud, three diſtinct times, Le Roi eſt mort. But as the king is ſuppoſed to be never dead in France, the two others on the left proclaimed in the ſame manner, Vive Le Roi Louis ſeizieme; then the body remained expoſed for the inſpection of every one: twenty-four hours after the death, the body was opened, the heart and bowels extracted, and waſhed in aromatic waters; after embalmed, they were put into a box for that purpoſe, and buried in a tomb at the vale of grace; the body was carried to the Louvre in Paris, expoſed in ſtate, remained there till all the pariſh prieſts, monks, fryars, &c. had been in proceſſion, and ſaid prayers: it was then ſent with funeral pomp to St. Dennis, and placed under a mauſoleum erected in the choir of the church, where it is to remain 40 days; during that time all the houſehold will be in waiting as if the king was alive; a table is ſerved twice a-day, and when the dinner is ready, Le Grand Maitre d' Hotel will taſte the victuals and then proceed to the choir of the church, and announce to his Majeſty that the table is ſerved; the firſt gentleman of the chamber in waiting will anſwer that his Majeſty has dined; the ſame ceremony is to be gone through at night for the ſupper. At the expiration of the 40 days, the ceremony of the burial will be performed, and a funeral ſpeech pronounced: the tomb is then to be opened, and ſix guards du corps will take the body of Lewis XIV. who lies upon the firſt ſteps, and carry him down into the vault, and put the body of Lewis XV. in his place. The entrance is then ſhut up, and upon it is erected a new wooden mauſoleum, covered with a black velvet pall to the right hand of the altar.

The moſt authentic accounts from Paris, ſince the death of the King are that the Duke de Nivernois will be Prime Miniſter, and that the Duke de Choiſeul will be reſtored to favour, and have a principal ſhare in adminiſtration; which it is thought will produce ſome alterations in the affairs of Europe.

CHARLESTOWN July, 1ſt.

ON Wedneſday laſt ſailed for Salem, the ſloop Mary, John Doves Maſter, having on board Two hundred and ſixty Barrels of Rice, of the benevolent contribution of ſeveral Gentlemen for the relief of ſuch poor people in Boſton as are now indiſtreſs by the operation of the late act of parliament for ſhutting up the Harbour of that Town.

We are credibly informed that a meeting was lately holden by a number of headmen of the upper and lower Creek Indians, who agreed to give ſatisfaction for the murder committed ſome time ago by Cowetas, and it is expected that ſome of them are killed by this time, a party having been ſent out for that purpoſe.

JULY 8.

WE learn from Georgia, that two of the Headmen of the Lower Creeks have ſent meſſengers with a talk to his Excellency Sir James Wright, Baronet, informing him that they had put to death one of the Ringleaders of the Gang of Indians who committed the late murders in that province; alſo two other Indians, one of whom was concerned in the murders committed laſt October in St. Joſeph's Bay, in Florida. A party of Creeks were ſent out to kill the laſt named ſeveral months ago, and before Mr. Commiſſary Taitt and Emiſtiſiguo left the Indian country. Emiſtiſiguo, who was to have returned to Savannah by this time, is gone, it is ſaid, againſt the Chactaws who lately killed a woman near his Town. The great diſtreſs the Indians labour under from the trade with them being ſtopped, will it is thought, compel them to give the ſatisfaction demanded, eſpecially as they ſtill continue engaged in a war with the Chactaws.

On Tueſday laſt John Murray, Eſq; of Philiphaugh, and his Lady, returned here from North-Carolina.

On Friday laſt the ſhip Unity, John Burrow maſter, of and for Liverpool, in attempting to get over the Bar, went aſhore on the Breakers and received ſo much damage before ſhe could be got off, as to be obliged to come up to town. Capt. Maltby, commanding his Majeſty's ſhip Glaſgow, afforded every aſſiſtance in his power, which contributed greatly to the ſaving of the ſhip and cargo. The ſhip is now unloaded, and will be ſoon ready to take the cargo on board again and proceed on her voyage.

PRICES CURRENT at BALTIMORE, July 24th.

Wheat, per Buſhel, 7 s. to 7 s. 4d.—Corn, per do. 2 s. to 2 s. 3 d.—Superfine Flour, 20 s. to 21 s.—Fine do. 18 s.—Middling do 16 s. to 16 s. 8 d.—Ship Bread, 14 s. 6 d. to 15 s.——London Pipe Staves, 10l. to 10l. 10s.—Liſbon do. 9l. 10s.—White Oak Hogſhead do, 5l. 10s.—Barrel do. 50s. to 55s. per Thouſand. Small Scantling, 12s. to 12s. 6d.—Pine Boards, 7s. 6d.—Boat Boards, 8s. 6d. to 10s. per Hundred Feet.—Shingles, 18s. to 20s. per Thouſand.—Bar Iron, per Ton, 26l. to 28l.—Pig, do. per do 8l. to 8l. 10s.—Weſt-India Rum, 3s. 4d.—Continent do. 2s. 6d. per Gallon.—Fine Salt, 2s. 2d.—Coarſe do. 1s. 10d. per Buſhel. Muſcovado Sugar, 45s, to 65s. per Hundred.—Cotton, 18s. per Pound.—Pork, 70s. to 85s.—Iriſh Beef, 60s.—Pitch, 15s.—Tar, 12s. 6d.—Turpentine, 18s. to 20s. per Barrel.

NORFOLK Auguſt 4th.

We hear that on Monday laſt the Convention of the late Houſe of Burgeſſes aſſembled at Williamſburg, when upwards of one hundred Members attended; we are informed they have appointed Six of their number, to repreſent this Colony at the enſuing Congreſs, to be held at Philadelphia.

We learn that Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, died at Johnſon-hall the 11th inſt. he was up early in the morning the day he died, did a great deal of buſineſs with the ſix Indian nations, and was juſt finiſhing a treaty with them, in order if poſſible, to put a ſtop to the war that ſeems ſo very imprudently to have taken place on the Ohio. His death is greatly regretted, as being a general loſs to this part of the continent.

HAMPTON. Auguſt 3d.

Entered inward, ſince the 26th July.

Brig Peggy, from the Grenades, with Rum, and Negroes.
Ship Anna, from Port Lewis on Delaware, with Salt.
Snow Live Oak, from St. Chriſtophers with Rum.
Sloop Betſey, from St Euſtatia, with foreign brown Sugar.
Sloop William and Daniel, from Bermuda with Salt.
Schooner Wray-Galley, from Philadelphia.

SAILED; Schooner Chatham, for Maryland with Ballaſt.
Schooner Robert, for Halliſax; with Bread, Flour, Corn and Pork
Brig Nancy, for Hiſpaniola, with lumber.
Brig Nancy, for Falmouth in Great-Britain, with Corn.
Schooner Nancy, for New-Providence; with Flour, Corn and Pork.
Brig Molly, for White Haven, with Tar, Turpentine and Staves.
Sloop Sea Flower, for North-Carolina, with ballaſt.
Sloop Betſey, for Barbadoes, with Bread, Corn, Pork and Shingles.

Norfolk, Auguſt 1ſt. 1774.

TO BE SOLD.

On THURSDAY, the 28th, Inſtant.

THE Effects belonging to the deceaſed, Doctor COLIN CAMPBELL, among which are a valuable collection of Medical Books, Surgical Inſtruments, and a compleat Electrical Machine. A Catalogue of the Books may be ſeen at Mr. DUNCAN'S Printing Office here, and at Meſſrs. PURDIE and DIXON'S, in WILLIAMSBURG.

TO BE SOLD

At Norfolk Court Houſe, on Saturday the 6th, of Auguſt.

SIX likely Virginia born Slaves. Viz. two Men and a Boy, two Women and a Girl. Alſo a likely Horſe, and a Gold Watch, belonging to the Eſtate of Capt. WILLIAM TUCKER, deceaſed; Six Months Credit will be allowed the purchaſers, giving Bond with approved Security.

Thoſe that have demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts. And thoſe that are indebted are deſired to make payment to

PAUL LOYALL, }
HENRY BRESSIE, } Executors.
NORFOLK, July 25, 1774.

THE Subſcriber intends to go to the Northward, and to return in a few Weeks,

JAMES INGRAM.

Norfolk, July 25th, 1774.

WANTED

For ELIZABETH River Pariſh,

A CLERK.

AS the emoluments ariſing ftom ſaid Pariſh are very conſiderable, none need apply, unleſs he produces a recommendation of his good moral Character, who can read tolerably, and perform Pſalmody well.

THOMAS DAVIS, Miniſter.

Norfolk, July 30th, 1774.

PAINTING, CARVING, and GILDING, of SHIPPING in the LONDON TASTE, executed in the neateſt Manner by the Subſcriber:

SUCH as Ships Heads, Taffarells, quarter-pieces and Badges.——Gentlemen who are pleaſed to Favour him with their Commands, may depend on the greateſt Punctuality and Diſpatch.——All ſorts of ornamental Embelliſhments in Painting, will be done in the moſt approved Taſte.

Colonel VEAL'S Wharf, } THOMAS MASON,
Portſmouth, July 27, 1774. } from London.

TO BE SOLD

One Hundred and twenty or thirty Acres of Woodland, Land; having the Convenience of good Landings at high or low Water, part of the Tract is poſſeſſed by the Subſcriber, who will give twelve Months Credit for one half of the Sum, upon Bond, with approved Security.

JOHN MALCOLM HERBERT.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber living at Norfolk.

A Dark colour'd mulatto man, who goes by the name of TONEY; about twenty eighth years of age, born at Piquimons, and ſold there at public ſale, and purchaſed by Samuel Smith, living about two miles from the Great Bridge, has taken and carried away a light coloured ſerge coat half wore, a white linen jacket without buttons, a pair of Ruſſia duck breeches, the property of his maſter; likewiſe an old felt hat paired very ſmall round the edges; he has got a wen upon the fore-part of his forehead, and another upon one of his wriſts; alſo a ſore upon his right ſhin about the breadth of a dollar.

N. B. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid mulatto, ſo that his maſter may get him again ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS Reward.

PATRICK ROBERTSON.

Norfolk, April 25, 1774. 3

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away, from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday laſt, an apprentice boy, named Thomas Northcott, about nineteen or twenty years of age, has carried with him all his cloaths: He is about five feet nine inches high, ſlim made, was born on the Weſtern Branch, Norfolk county. All perſons are hereby warned againſt harbouring ſaid apprentice, and maſters and commanders of veſſels, from carrying him off the country: Whoever brings ſaid apprentice to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward; and if ſecured (ſo as I may have him again) Twelve Shillings,

JAMES WALKER.

Norfolk, July 27, 1774. 6 tf

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To the PRINTER of the NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

SIR,

By inserting the following lines you will oblige a reader.

To the learned Authoress of a Book lately published. intitled Observations on the writings and Genius of Shakespear, with some remarks on the Criticisms of Monsieur de Voltaire on that celebrated poet.

MADAM,

WHEN Sheba's Queen the Monarch's Splendor ey'd,
Her Spirits sunk, and lost her native pride.
So I enraptur'd at thy polish'd page,
O thou Minerva of this learned Age,
Scarce dare attune my Lyre to sing thy praise;
A Theme too lofty for my humbler Lays!
Shakespear arise! and let thy Muse sublime,
Inspire my Numbers, and direct my Rhime.
Thou awful Shade; immortal as thy Name,
Thou first of Poets in the List of Fame!
Natures great master-piece! Happy thy Fate,
Since Montague's become thy Advocate!
With Art inimitable she explores
The various Beauties of thy wondrous Stores.
Needless the Precepts of the Stagyrite,
More excellent, fair Montague can write.
Renown'd Quintilian fam'd for critic Skill,
Must yield the Prize to her superior Quill.
Horace avaunt! obtrude no more thy Rules,
Henceforth be hers the standard of the Schools.
Daughter of Science hail, whose matchless Art,
Improves the Sense, and captivates the Heart!
Learning and judgment thro' thy Diction shine,
Less smoothly Tully's periods flow than thine.
On each instructive Page, Truth shines impress,
Yet what we last peruse we still think best.
So thick the Flowers rise, we know not where
To fix our choice, all equally seem fair!
So have I view'd oft at a splendid Feast,
A Guest revolving what nice Dish to taste.
Boundless as Shakespear's Genius seems thine own,
Voltaire to thee must bow the laurel'd Crown:
Reprov'd and taught by you, he bends his Knee,
Owns his Mistakes, and yields the Palm to thee.

PRINCESS ANNE
July 27th 1774

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PORTSMOUTH, June, 25, 1774.

A PURSE of 100 GUINEAS to be run for by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, over the Two Mile Course at this Place, the best two Heats in three, on Tuesday the 20th of September, carrying Weight for Age, agreeable to the Articles of the said Purse, which are to be seen in the Hands of Mr. RICHARD NESTER Merchant there, with whom all Horses starting for said Purse are to be entered, the Day before the Race at fartheſt. The Money to be paid to the Winner immediately after the Race.——It is also proposed to have two more Races, one on the Wednesday following, for 50 l. the other on Thursday, for 30 l. which will be advertised particularly, as soon as the Subscriptions are full.

CASPER HERRETER,

LEATHER Dresser and Breetches Maker, in the Borough of Norfolk, lives at the sign of the Buck and Breetches, in Church-Street, and carries on these trades in all their branches; those who are pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the neatest and best manner, with the utmost dispatch. He returns his sincere thanks to his customers, and hopes for a continuance of their favours as well as of the public in general, which shall be his constant study to merit. He has now by him a large quantity of good Skins and Breetches ready made; also a large quantity of Philadelphia made Breetches neatly finished, which he will sell cheap for Ready Money.

N. B. A quantity of new and old work has been left with me upwards of twelve months; the owners are desired to come and take them away and pay for the same; otherwise I shall dispose of them at public sale to defray charges, according to law; in three months from the date hereof.——Orders from the country will be duly answered, and punctually executed. C. H.

LOST,

Last Night about Sunset, on the County Wharf,

A Silver Watch, with a Steel Chain and a Chrystal Seal set in Brass: Whoever has found it, and shall bring it to the Printer of this paper, Shall receive twenty Shilling Reward.

N. B. She has got the Tower stamp on the inside work.

JUST IMPORTED from LONDON.

AN Assortment of Goods proper for the Season; which will be sold Cheap for Ready Money, at the West Corner Store next the Market Place by

c t b LEWIS HANSFORD.

To be sold to the highest Bidder, at Norfolk-County, Court-House, on Thursday the 18th, of August being Court day, by virtue of a deed in trust from Samuel Bressie to the subscribers.

A VALUABLE tract of Land lying in the aforesaid county, and parish of St. Brides, conveniently situated, containing, Five hundred and thirty seven acres, by an old survey; on which is a very good brick dwelling-house, forty eight feet by twenty, Kitchen, Barn, and Smoke-house all in good repair; a fine young Orchard of about five hundred trees, chiefly of the Hews's crab, and cleared land for working six or eight hands. The soil of this land is exceeding good and all of it lies convenient for improvement also one other tract of land, lying in the aforesaid county and parish; containing two hundred acres, (about forty of which are cleared) with a small house thereon. The above tracts ly within eight miles of the Great-Bridge, and will be shewn on application by the subscribers, or by William Hall who now rents the first plantation, and by Nathaniel Butt who lives adjoining to the other. Credit will be given till the Ninth day of October next, on giving bond, with approved security, to

JOHN WILSON.
SAMUEL BRESSIE.

Portsmouth, July 21, 1774.

For SALE, or to be Let for seven Years.

A WATER Lot in this Town, on which is an exceeding good dwelling House, three Stories high, with every conveniency for a large Family, and a Warehouse of 113 feet in length: The Wharf shall be put in good order if any person inclines to rent it.

Also a Lot in High-street or Middle-street, whereon is a good dwelling House, that now rents for 16l. per Annum. the Lease of which expires the last of December next. There is also on the said Lot, an exceeding good Stable for eight Horses, and a Coach-house.

For particulars enquire of HUMPHREY ROBERTS.

WHEREAS the Concern of HECTOR MACALESTER and Co. was dissolved on the first Instant, the Partners thereof, from a Desire of bringing their Affairs to a speedy Conclusion, once more request all Persons indebted to them to make immediate Payment, either to ROBERT DONALD of WARWICK, or the Subscriber in NORFOLK; and as it is not in their Power to extend farther the Indulgence which, for a long Time, has been granted to many, they hope that due Regard will be paid to this Application. Those who have any Demands against the said Concern are desired to make them known, that they may be adjusted and paid.

The Subscriber will continue to do Business in this Place on his own Account, and solicits the Favours of his Friends.

HECTOR MACALESTER.

A BOARDING SCHOOL.

MRS. CAMPBELL begs leave to inform the Ladies, that she has taken a House near the Church, and intends opening a BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, on Monday the 18th of July, where those who will please to favour her with the Care of their Children, may depend on the strictest Attention from their

humble servant,
SUSANNA CAMPBELL.

NORFOLK, July 13.

PORTSMOUTH, July 16, 1774.

THE Subscriber has opened Shop for some time, at the Corner House, where Mr. FRANCIS MILLER formerly lived. And continues to make and sell, all Sorts of SHOES and BOOTS of the best Stuff, and finished in the genteelest Manner.——Ladies or Gentlemen who shall be kind enough to Favour him with their Commands, may depend on Punctuality and Expedition. Wholesale Orders, will be fulfilled with the greatest Diligence.

3 JOHN MUIRHEAD.

N. B. I propose to take in Boarders or private Lodgers, upon very reasonable Terms.

LATELY IMPORTED.

From LONDON.

A Variety of the last published Books, Pamphlets, Poems and Plays; Also a neat Assortment of Stationary Wares, as Paper of all Sorts, Dutch Quills, Wax and Wafers, fine Asses Skin memorandum Books, Pocket Books, Letter-Cases, Morroco Etwees with Instruments, Maps, black and red Ink-Powder, Pencils, Standishes, of the neatest Construction; Sea Books, blank Forms of Seamen's Articles, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, Indentures, Bonds of different Kinds, Bills of Exchange, Deeds of Lease and Release, Prices Current, Ink Glasses of different Shapes, Laycock's approved Leather Ink Pots, &c. &c. &c. To be Sold at the Printing Office by WILLIAM DUNCAN & Co.

N B. Orders for Blank Books plain or ruled, bound in any Size, Form, or Taste, will be finished with Expedition, and Care taken that they be duly forwarded.

*** Printing Work done in all its Branches at moderate Prices.

JOURNEYMEN Weavers well recommended, will meet with good Encouragement by applying to the Subscriber. Two are particularly wanted to work on one Loom Counterpanes 10 quarters broad.

GARDINER FLEMING.

N. B. He will give Eighteen pence per pound for clean pickt Cotton.

Norfolk, 6th July, 1774.

For CHARTER to any Part of EUROPE;

The SHIP ANNA,

THOMAS WILSON Master,

BURTHEN about FIVE HUNDRED and TWENTY Hhds. or FOURTEEN THOUSAND Bushels.

For Terms, Apply to JOHN WALKER.

NORFOLK, July 14, 1774. c t b

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Brig VENUS, FRANCIS PEART Master, will Sail in a Fortnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to said Master. or JOHN LAWRENCE, & Co.

NORFOLK, July 19, 1774.

FOR CHARTER to any part of Europe, or the West Indies.

A NEW Vessel, now on the Stocks, burthen about 350 Hhds. or nine Thousand bushels.

Will be ready to take on board, by the 20th of next month. For Terms apply to

ROGER STEWART.

PORTSMOUTH, July 21, 1774. t b c.

For EDENTON NORTH-CAROLINA, and will sail in Ten Days,

The BRIGANTINE CREOLE,

THOMAS ALLAN Master:

For Freight or Passage, Apply to said Master, or JOHN BROWN & Co.

Norfolk, July 25th, 1774. c t f.

THE SLOOP POLLY,

JACOB FOX, Master;

ESTABLISHED as a PACKET, to go constantly between this Place and NEW-YORK; has exceeding good Accommodation for PASSENGERS, and will carry them upon very moderate Terms.

Any Gentlemen having GOODS to ship, by directing them to the Subscriber, may depend on the greatest Care being taken of them; and should the Vessel not be here when they arrive, they will be landed without any Expence to the Proprietor (Grain excepted;) He proposes taking a very low Freight. THOMAS HEPBURN.

NORFOLK, June 30, 1774.

FOR CHARTER.

To any part of EUROPE.

THE Snow LIVE OAK, Charles Alexander, Master, burthen about eight Thousand Bushels.

And for any part of the West India Islands,

THE Sloop CATHARINE, Samuel Wilkins, Master, burthen about five Thousand Bushels, for Terms apply to INGLIS, and LONG.

NORFOLK, July 19th, 1774.

Norfolk, July 12, 1774.

WANTED

AN Overseer, who understands FARMING on a small Plantation near the Cape; by applying to the Subscriber will meet with Encouragement.

ROBERT GILMOUR

NORFOLK: Printed by WILLIAM DUNCAN and Co. by whom Advertisements, Essays, and Articles of News from VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and MARYLAND, will be gratefully Received, and duly Inserted.—Advertisements, of a moderate Length, for 3 s. the first time, and 2 s. each time after.—Price of the PAPER, 12 s. 6 d. per Annum.